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EXAMINER

EL CHANTI, HUSSEIN A

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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



### DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to response to restriction election Sep. 4, 2009. Group I was elected without traverse. Restriction is made FINAL.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1, 2, 7-10 and 30-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Blickenstaff et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,832,522 (referred to hereafter as Blick).

As to claim 1, Blick teaches a method for migrating content on a network comprising:

Receiving a request to access data at a current network address (see col. 16 lines 19-40);

accessing a migration file comprised of a plurality of network entries, each of said network entries comprised of one or more network addresses (see col. 4 lines 40-col. 5 lines 7 and col. 11 lines 21-37),

and wherein said current network address and a new network address are associated with one entry of said plurality of network entries (see col. 16 lines 19-67),

analyzing said one entry to determine if said data is ready for migration to said new network address (see col. 14 lines 5-51); and

when said data is ready for migration, automatically directing the request to access data at said current network address to said new network address based on an analysis of said one entry in said migration file, wherein said data is retained at both said current network address and said new network address (see col. 16 lines 19-67).

As to claim 2, Blick teaches the method as recited in Claim 1 further comprising:

Reading a status of said one entry from said migration file (see col. 16 lines 19-67).

As to claim 7, Blick teaches the method as recited in Claim 1 wherein said new environment is on a new server distinct from a server maintaining an old environment (see col. 16 lines 19-67).

As to claim 8, Blick teaches the method as recited in Claim 1 wherein said new environment is on a same server as an old environment (see col. 16 lines 19-67).

As to claim 9, Blick teaches the method as recited in Claim 1 wherein said new environment is partially on a new server distinct from a server maintaining said old environment and partially on a same server as said old environment (see col. 16 lines 19-67).

As to claim 10, Blick teaches the method as recited in Claim 1 further comprising:

rolling back said content switch to direct access to an old environment if said new environment is unacceptable (see col. 16 lines 19-67).

As to claim 30, Blick teaches the method of Claim 1 further comprising: reformatting said migration file as a switch compliant file comprising a switch compliant language, wherein said switch compliant language complies with one or more of Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) data connectivity model layers 4 to 7 (see col. 11 lines 38-59).

As to claim 31, Blick teaches the method of Claim 30 further comprising: reading OSI layer 4 to 7 application-level information in a packet header of said request, wherein said request is redirected to a new server based on said application-level information (see col. 11 lines 38-59).

As to claim 32, Blick teaches the method of Claim 31 wherein said new server is selected according to a type of information read in said packet header, and wherein requests associated with different types of information are redirected to different servers to provide server load balancing (see col. 14 lines 5-51).

As to claim 33, Blick teaches the method of Claim 1 wherein one or more of said plurality of network entries indicate that other data is not ready for migration, and wherein a request for said other data is not redirected based on the analysis of said migration file (see col. 14 lines 5-51).

As to claim 34, Blick teaches the method of Claim 33 wherein said other data is directed to a network address included in the request for said other data (see col. 4 lines 40-col. 5 lines 7 and col. 11 lines 21-37).

As to claim 35, Blick teaches the computer-readable medium of Claim 8, wherein the instructions are further operable to: determine that said new network address is not

ready for migration, wherein said first switch compliant file is restored in response to determining said new network address is not ready for migration (see col. 4 lines 40-col. 5 lines 7 and col. 11 lines 21-37).

As to claim 36, Blick teaches the computer-readable medium of Claim 8, wherein data associated with said future request resides concurrently at both said requested network address and said new network address (see col. 4 lines 40-col. 5 lines 7 and col. 11 lines 21-37).

As to claim 37, Blick teaches the computer-readable medium of Claim 36, wherein the data associated with said future request is identical to data associated with said request (see col. 4 lines 40-col. 5 lines 7 and col. 11 lines 21-37).

As to claim 38, Blick teaches the system of Claim 24 wherein said data resides at both said current network address and said second network address at the same time. (see col. 4 lines 40-col. 5 lines 7 and col. 11 lines 21-37).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

**3.** Claims 3-6, 24-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blick in view of Papatla et al., U.S. Patent No. 7,379,996 (referred to hereafter as Papatla).

As to claims 3-5, Blick teaches a method and a computer readable medium for migrating content on a network comprising: accessing a migration file comprised of a plurality of network entries, each of said network entries comprised of one or more network addresses (see col. 4 lines 40-col. 5 lines 7 and col. 11 lines 21-37), reformatting said migration file as a switch compliant file comprised of a switch compliant language, wherein said switch compliant language complies with one or more of Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) data connectivity model layers 4 to 7 (see col. 11 lines 38-59); receiving a request to access a current network address, wherein said current network address and a new network address are associated with one entry of said plurality of network entries (see col. 16 lines 19-67), automatically directing the request to access said current network address to said new network address based on an analysis of said one entry in said switch compliant file (see col. 16 lines 19-67). Blick does not explicitly teach that the migration file is parsed with scripts language where the language is XML.

Papatla, however, teaches a system and method for creating a migration file to transfer content on a network where the migration file is created using XML (see col. 6 lines 24-67). It would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement the migration file of Blick using XML as in Papatla. Motivation to do so comes from the knowledge well known in the art that XML is a simple language and very commonly used and would therefore make the system and method compatible with most systems.

As to claim 6, Blick does not explicitly teach that the switch is a layer 4-7 switch. Official notice is taken that it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement a 4-7 switch because doing so would achieve the same end result which is to migrate content over a storage network.

As to claim 24-26, Blick teaches a method and a computer readable medium for migrating content on a network comprising: accessing a migration file comprised of a plurality of network entries, each of said network entries comprised of one or more network addresses (see col. 4 lines 40-col. 5 lines 7 and col. 11 lines 21-37), reformatting said migration file as a switch compliant file comprised of a switch compliant language, wherein said switch compliant language complies with one or more of Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) data connectivity model layers 4 to 7 (see col. 11 lines 38-59); receiving a request to access a current network address, wherein said current network address and a new network address are associated with one entry of said plurality of network entries (see col. 16 lines 19-67), automatically directing the request to access said current network address to said new network address based on an analysis of said one entry in said switch compliant file (see col. 16 lines 19-67). Blick does not explicitly teach that the migration file is parsed with scripts language where the language is XML.

Papatla, however, teaches a system and method for creating a migration file to transfer content on a network where the migration file is created using XML (see col. 6 lines 24-67). It would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement the migration file of Blick using XML as in Papatla.

Motivation to do so comes from the knowledge well known in the art that XML is a simple language and very commonly used and would therefore make the system and method compatible with most systems.

As to claim 27, Blick teaches the method as recited in Claim 24 wherein said new environment is on a same server as an old environment (see col. 16 lines 19-67).

As to claim 28, Blick teaches the method as recited in Claim 24 wherein said new environment is partially on a new server distinct from a server maintaining said old environment and partially on a same server as said old environment (see col. 16 lines 19-67).

As to claim 29, Blick teaches the method as recited in Claim 24 further comprising:

rolling back said content switch to direct access to an old environment if said new environment is unacceptable (see col. 16 lines 19-67).

### ***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

**6.** Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to HUSSEIN A. EL CHANTI whose telephone number is (571)272-3999. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571)272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2457

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Hussein Elchanti/  
Primary Examiner

Nov. 19, 2009